

## SUBCHAPTER B—INMATE ADMISSION, CLASSIFICATION, AND TRANSFER

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 3621, 3622, 3624, 4001, 4042, 4081, 4082 (Repealed in part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987), 4161–4166 (Repealed in part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987), 5006–5024 (Repealed October 12, 1984, as to offenses committed after that date), 5039; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510.

SOURCE: 44 FR 38244, June 29, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

#### Subpart A [Reserved]

#### Subpart B—Civil Contempt of Court Commitments

##### § 522.10 Purpose and scope.

Occasionally federal civil commitments for contempt of court may be referred to the Bureau of Prisons. These cases are not regular commitments to the custody of the Attorney General and are not convictions for any offense against the laws of the United States. The Bureau of Prisons cooperates with the federal courts in implementing the sentence by making its facilities and resources available. The confinement of civil contempt inmates shall terminate when the Bureau of Prisons receives notification from the court that the reason for the contempt commit-

ment has ended or that the inmate is to be released for any other reason.

##### § 522.11 Procedures.

(a) The U.S. Marshal's Service has primary jurisdiction in federal civil contempt commitments.

(b) When a U.S. Marshal requests designation from the Bureau of Prisons for a federal civil contempt commitment because local jails are not suitable, due to medical, security or other reasons, staff may designate the nearest Bureau institution having the necessary facilities.

(c) When the committing court specifies a Bureau of Prisons institution as the place of incarceration in its contempt order, the Bureau of Prisons shall designate that specified facility in accordance with the judicial wishes, unless there is a reason for not placing the inmate in that facility, in which case the matter shall be called to the attention of the court and an attempt made to arrive at an acceptable place of confinement with the agreement of the committing court.

(d) If a federal criminal sentence of imprisonment (including a Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act or Youth Corrections Act commitment) exists when a civil contempt commitment is ordered, credit towards service of the criminal sentence is delayed or suspended for the duration of the contempt commitment unless the committing judge orders otherwise.

(e)(1) If a civil contempt commitment order is in effect when a criminal sentence of imprisonment is imposed under 18 U.S.C. Chapter 227 (as applicable to offenses committed before November 1, 1987), the criminal sentence runs concurrently with the commitment order unless the sentencing judge orders otherwise.

(2) If a civil contempt commitment order is in effect when a criminal sentence of imprisonment is imposed under 18 U.S.C. Chapter 227 (as applicable to offenses committed on or after

November 1, 1987), the criminal sentence runs consecutively to the commitment order unless the sentencing judge orders otherwise.

(f) An inmate serving a civil contempt sentence in a Bureau institution will be treated the same as a person awaiting trial; where the inmate is serving a civil contempt sentence and a concurrent criminal sentence, the inmate will be treated the same as a person serving a criminal sentence.

(g) An inmate is not entitled to statutory or extra good time credits under 18 U.S.C. 4161-62 while only the civil contempt sentence is in effect. Nor is an inmate entitled to good conduct time credits under 18 U.S.C. 3624(b). Time spent serving only a civil contempt sentence is not considered jail time under 18 U.S.C. 3568 or 18 U.S.C. 3585(b).

[44 FR 38244, June 29, 1979, as amended at 59 FR 16406, Apr. 6, 1994; 65 FR 34363, May 26, 2000]

### Subpart C—Intake Screening

#### § 522.20 Purpose and scope.

Bureau of Prisons staff screen newly arrived inmates to ensure that Bureau health, safety, and security standards are met.

[45 FR 44229, June 30, 1980]

#### § 522.21 Procedures.

(a) Except for such camps and other satellite facilities where segregating a newly arrived inmate in detention is not feasible, the Warden shall ensure that a newly arrived inmate is cleared by the Medical Department and provided a social interview by staff before assignment to the general population.

(1) Immediately upon an inmate's arrival, staff shall interview the inmate to determine if there are non-medical reasons for housing the inmate away from the general population. Staff shall evaluate both the general physical appearance and emotional condition of the inmate.

(2) Within 24 hours after an inmate's arrival, medical staff shall medically screen the inmate in compliance with Bureau of Prisons' medical procedures to determine if there are medical reasons for housing the inmate away from

the general population or for restricting temporary work assignments.

(3) Staff shall place recorded results of the intake medical screening and the social interview in the inmate's central file.

[45 FR 44229, June 30, 1980]

### Subpart D—Unescorted Transfers and Voluntary Surrenders

#### § 522.30 Purpose and scope.

When the court orders or recommends an unescorted commitment to a Bureau of Prisons institution, the Bureau of Prisons authorizes the commitment and designates the institution for service of sentence. The Bureau of Prisons also authorizes furlough transfers of inmates between Bureau of Prisons institutions or to nonfederal institutions in appropriate circumstances in accordance with 18 U.S.C. 3622 or 4082, and within the guidelines of the Bureau of Prisons policy on furloughs, which allows inmates to travel unescorted and to report voluntarily to an assigned institution.

[61 FR 64953, Dec. 9, 1996]

### Subpart E [Reserved]

## PART 523—COMPUTATION OF SENTENCE

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